

THREE PRESENTATIONS OF TORUS EQUIVARIANT COHOMOLOGY OF FLAG MANIFOLDS

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Dedicated to Professor S.A. Ilori on the occasion of his 70th birthday

ABSTRACT. Let G be a compact connected Lie group and T be its maximal torus. The homogeneous space G/T is called the (complete) flag manifold. One of the main goals of the *equivariant Schubert calculus* is to study the T -equivariant cohomology $H_T^*(G/T)$ with regard to the T -action on G/T by multiplication. There are three presentations known for $H_T^*(G/T)$; (1) the free $H^*(BT)$ -module generated by the Schubert varieties (2) (with the rational coefficients) the *double coinvariant ring* of the Weyl group (3) the *GKM ring* associated to the Hasse graph of the Weyl group. Each presentation has both advantages and disadvantages.

In this paper, we describe how to convert an element in one presentation to another by giving an explicit algorithm, which can then be used to compute the equivariant structure constants for the product of Schubert classes. The algorithm is implemented as a Maple script.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let G be a compact connected Lie group and T be its maximal torus. The homogeneous space G/T is a smooth projective variety called the flag manifold. Among active studies on the topology and geometry of G/T is to understand its cohomology ring $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$. As a module, it is well-known that $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ is generated freely over \mathbb{Z} by the *Schubert classes* $\{X_w \mid w \in W\}$ indexed by the Weyl group W of G . To determine the *structure constants* $c_{uv}^w \in \mathbb{Z}$ for the product of two Schubert classes

$$X_u \cdot X_v = \sum_{w \in W} c_{uv}^w X_w \quad (u, v \in W)$$

is one of the central problems in *Schubert calculus* (see, for example, [8, 20, 21]). One method to compute c_{uv}^w is to use the Borel presentation ([4]) of $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$, where elements are represented by polynomials and their product is just the product of polynomials. Since $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion-free, and hence, $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ is injective, one can compute c_{uv}^w as follows:

- (1) Find polynomial representatives of X_u and X_v in the Borel presentation.

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- (2) Express the product of the two polynomial as a linear sum of the Schubert classes.

To carry out (1) and (2), we have to know how to convert an element represented by a linear sum of Schubert classes to a polynomial in the Borel presentation and vice versa. A conversion method was given by Bernstein-Gelfand-Gelfand [2] and independently by Demazure [7].

We can consider a similar problem in an equivariant setting. The flag manifold G/T admits the action of T by multiplication from the left. The Schubert classes generate the equivariant cohomology $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ freely as $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Z})$ -module (see §2). The problem of determining the structure constants $c_{uv}^w \in H^*(BT; \mathbb{Z})$ in

$$X_u \cdot X_v = \sum_{w \in W} c_{uv}^w X_w \quad (u, v \in W)$$

is a generalisation of the one in the ordinary cohomology case: c_{uv}^w is now a polynomial whose constant term is the structure constant for the ordinary cohomology. Graham showed [16] that c_{uv}^w is a polynomial in the simple roots with non-negative coefficients. To compute c_{uv}^w , we can use the Borel presentation for $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ as in the ordinary cohomology case. Furthermore, for the equivariant cohomology, we have yet another presentation of $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ called the *GKM presentation* [15], which allows a purely combinatorial treatment. Again we need a conversion method among those three presentations. The aim of this paper is to describe an algorithm to convert an element represented in one presentation to another (§3). We also implemented our algorithm in the computer algebra system Maple (available at <http://skaji.org/code/>), and demonstrate it by computing the structure constants (§4).

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2. THREE PRESENTATIONS OF $H_T^*(G/T)$

In this section, we review three presentations of the torus equivariant cohomology of the flag manifold. We refer the reader to [24] for details on the subject.

The left multiplication induces an action of T on G/T . The *Borel construction* is the total space of the Borel fibration with regard to this action:

$$G/T \hookrightarrow ET \times_T G/T \xrightarrow{\pi} BT,$$

where $T \hookrightarrow ET \rightarrow BT$ is the universal T -bundle. More concretely, the Borel construction $ET \times_T G/T$ is the quotient space of $ET \times G/T$ by the equivalence relation

$$(y, gT) \sim (ty, tgT) \quad \text{for } y \in ET, gT \in G/T, t \in T.$$

The Borel T -equivariant cohomology $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ is by definition the ordinary cohomology $H^*(ET \times_T G/T; \mathbb{Z})$. It is an algebra over $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Z})$ through $\pi^* : H^*(BT; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(ET \times_T G/T; \mathbb{Z})$.

The Weyl group W of G is a Coxeter group generated by the simple reflections s_1, \dots, s_n , where $n = \text{rank}(G)$. We denote the length of $w \in W$ by $l(w) \in \mathbb{Z}$, the

identity element by $e \in W$, and the longest element by $w_0 \in W$. The group W acts T -equivariantly on G/T from the right by $w \cdot gT = gwT$ since w is represented by a normaliser of T . This induces a left action of W on $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$.

2.1. Chevalley presentation. Let $G_{\mathbb{C}}$ be the complexification of G and B its Borel subgroup. By the Iwasawa decomposition, $G_{\mathbb{C}}/B$ is diffeomorphic to G/T . Let $w_0 \in W$ be the longest element and $B^- = w_0 B w_0$ be the opposite Borel subgroup to B . The Bruhat decomposition

$$G_{\mathbb{C}}/B = \bigcup_{w \in W} B^- w B / B$$

is T -equivariant, and the closure of the cell $B^- w B / B$ defines the *Schubert variety* X_w . Denote by the same symbol X_w the class in $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ represented by X_w .

Remark 2.1. *To be more precise, one can use the equivariant Gysin map to the Bott-Samelson resolution [5] or the Borel-Moore homology on an approximation space of the Borel construction [11, Appendix B] to define the class X_w .*

Theorem 2.2 ([6]). *$H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ is a free $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Z})$ -module generated by the classes X_w indexed by W . The cohomological degree of X_w is $2l(w)$, twice the length of w .*

2.2. Borel presentation. With the rational coefficients, $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ has a simple presentation as the *double coinvariant ring* of W : Let $\mathbb{Q}[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]^W$ be the invariant ring of W . Then, it is well-known

Theorem 2.3 (see, for example, [19]). *$H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})^W} H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ as algebras over $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$. Furthermore, since $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ is a polynomial algebra, we have*

$$H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \simeq \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]}{(g(t_1, \dots, t_n) - g(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid g \in \mathbb{Q}[z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n]^W)},$$

where $n = \text{rank}(G)$ and the $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ -algebra structure on the right hand side is given by the multiplication of $\mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n]$. We call this quotient ring the *double invariant ring* of W and denote it by R_W .

An element of R_W or its representative in the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ is called a *double polynomial* and denoted by $f(t; x)$. To distinguish the two $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ factors, we often denote by $g(t)$ an element in the left factor $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$, and by $g(x)$ an element in the right $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ factor.

Remark 2.4. *The above theorem holds with \mathbb{Z} -coefficients when $G = SU(n+1)$ and $Sp(n)$ but does not in general (see, for example, [9, 10, 26, 27]).*

2.3. GKM presentation. Konstant and Kumar [22] essentially gives a combinatorial description of $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$, which is now referred to as the GKM presentation. Arabia [1] states the result clearly and gives an independent proof. Goresky-Kottwitz-MacPherson [14] discusses the torus equivariant cohomology of a manifold with certain properties extending the case of flag manifolds. Historically, [22]

comes earlier, however, it is common to call the presentation with the initials of Goresky-Kottwitz-MacPherson.

The fixed points of the T -action on G/T are $\{vT/T \mid v \in W\}$. Let $i_v : vT/T \hookrightarrow G/T$ be the inclusion of the fixed point. Note that i_v is T -equivariant. Putting them together, we obtain the *localization map*

$$\bigoplus_{v \in W} i_v^* : H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{v \in W} H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}),$$

where we identify $H_T^*(vT/T; \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$. Now, define a graph \mathcal{G} as follows: The vertices are the elements of W and there is an edge between $u, v \in W$ if and only if $s_\beta v = u$ for some reflection s_β with regard to a positive root β . Label the edge with the ideal (β) of $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ generated by β . The graph \mathcal{G} is called the GKM-graph and $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ is given a purely combinatorial description:

Theorem 2.5 ([1, 15, 22]). *Define*

$$H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q}) := \left\{ \bigoplus_{v \in W} h_v \in \bigoplus_{v \in W} H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \mid h_v - h_u \in (\beta) \text{ if } s_\beta v = u \right\} \subset \bigoplus_{v \in W} H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}).$$

Regard $H^(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ as a $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ -algebra by factor-wise multiplication. Then, $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ as $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ -algebras. This isomorphism is given by the localization map.*

Note that in this presentation, a single element in the cohomology is represented by a series of polynomials indexed by the Weyl group. We denote an element by $h \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ and its factor corresponding to $v \in W$ by h_v .

Remark 2.6. *When any two positive roots are relatively prime, that is, there is no integer greater than one which divides more than one positive roots, the above theorem still holds if \mathbb{Q} is replaced with \mathbb{Z} ([17]). However, this is not true, for example, for type C . The positive roots of C_2 are taken to be $2t_1, 2t_2, t_2 \pm t_1$. Let X_{w_0} be the Schubert class corresponding to the longest element $w_0 \in W$. Then,*

$$i_v(X_{w_0}) = \begin{cases} 2t_1 \cdot 2t_2(t_2 + t_1)(t_2 - t_1) & (v = w_0) \\ 0 & (v \neq w_0). \end{cases}$$

While $\frac{1}{2}X_{w_0} \in H^(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Z})$, this class is not in $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$.*

See [24, Theorem 11.3.9] for an analogous result to the above theorem with the \mathbb{Z} -coefficients.

2.4. Remark on incomplete flag manifolds. For an incomplete flag manifold G/P , where P is a parabolic subgroup, the Chevalley and the GKM presentations are valid if the index set W is replaced by the set of cosets W/W_P , where W_P is the Weyl group of P . The Borel presentation is given by

$$H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})^W} H^*(BP; \mathbb{Q}),$$

where $H^*(BP; \mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to the invariant ring $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})^{W_P}$ of W_P . All the arguments in the rest of this paper work for $H_T^*(G/P)$ with minor modification.

3. CONVERSION ALGORITHM

From now on, we work with the rational coefficients. This is not restrictive since $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{H^*(BT; \mathbb{Z})} H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z}) \subset H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ is a subalgebra.

We describe how to convert an element in one presentation to another. Examples are given in §4.

3.1. Divided difference operator. In [2, 7], a series of operators called the *divided difference operators* on $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ were introduced. Here, we use its straightforward extension to the equivariant setting, of which we will make heavy use later.

Definition 3.1. Let α_i be a simple root and s_i be the corresponding simple reflection. Let P_i be the centraliser of $\ker(\alpha_i)$, where α_i is regarded as a homomorphism $T \rightarrow S^1$. We have the following oriented, T -equivariant fibre bundle

$$P_i/T \hookrightarrow G/T \xrightarrow{\pi} G/P_i,$$

where $P_i/T \simeq S^2$. Define

$$\Delta_i := \pi^* \circ \pi_*,$$

where $\pi_* : H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H_T^{*-2}(G/P_i; \mathbb{Q})$ be the Gysin map.

For $w \in W$, define

$$\Delta_w := \Delta_{i_1} \circ \Delta_{i_2} \circ \cdots \circ \Delta_{i_{l(w)}},$$

where $w = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \cdots s_{i_{l(w)}}$ is a reduced word.

Theorem 3.2 (see, for example, [2, 19, 24]). (1) Δ_w does not depend on the choice of a reduced word of $w \in W$, and thus, is well-defined.

(2) For a Schubert class X_w , Δ_i is computed by

$$\Delta_i(X_w) = \begin{cases} X_{ws_i} & (l(ws_i) = l(w) - 1) \\ 0 & (l(ws_i) = l(w) + 1) \end{cases}.$$

(3) For an element $f(t; x) \in R_W$ in the Borel presentation, Δ_i is computed by

$$\Delta_i(f(t; x)) = \frac{f(t; x) - s_i(f(t; x))}{-\alpha_i(x)},$$

where the simple reflection s_i acts on the x -variables (not on the t -variables) in $f(t; x)$.

(4) For an element $h \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation, Δ_i is computed by

$$(\Delta_i(h))_v = \frac{h_v - h_{vs_i}}{-v(\alpha_i)}$$

3.2. Weyl group action. Another important ingredients for our algorithm is the Weyl group action on $H_T^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ defined in §2. We will describe it in all the three presentations.

Proposition 3.3. (1) For Schubert classes,

$$s_i X_w = \begin{cases} X_w - w(\alpha_i)(t) X_{ws_i} - \sum_{\beta} \frac{2(\alpha_i, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} X_{ws_i s_{\beta}} & (l(ws_i) = l(w) - 1) \\ X_w & (l(ws_i) = l(w) + 1) \end{cases},$$

- where β runs all those positive roots that $l(w) = l(ws_i s_\beta)$.
- (2) In the Borel presentation, W acts on the right $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ factor in $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})} W$ by the standard representation. That is, it acts on x -variables.
- (3) For an element $h \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation,

$$(w \circ h)_v = h_{vw}.$$

Proof. We only show the action on the Schubert classes since the other two are easy to see. By Theorem 3.2 (1) and (2), we have $s_i X_w = X_w + \alpha_i(x) X_{ws_i}$. By the Chevalley formula (see, for example, [18]), we have

$$\alpha_i(x) X_v = v(\alpha_i)(t) X_v - \sum_{\beta} \frac{2(\alpha_i, \beta)}{(\beta, \beta)} X_{vs_\beta},$$

where β runs all those positive roots that $l(ws_\beta) = l(w) + 1$. Combining these two, we obtain the formula for $s_i X_w$. \square

3.3. Borel to GKM presentation. Now, we are ready to give a conversion method among elements in the three presentations. We begin with an algorithm to convert from the Borel presentation to the GKM presentation.

Problem 3.4. Given a double polynomial $f(t; x) \in R_w$ in the Borel presentation, find a series of polynomials $\{h_v \mid v \in W\} \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation which represents the same class as $f(t; x)$.

Let $ev : \mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n]$ be the evaluation at $x_i = t_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). We often denote $ev(f(t; x))$ by $f(t; t)$. It is easy to see that $i_e^*(f(t; x)) = ev(f(t; x))$ and $v \circ i_e = i_v$. Therefore, we have

Proposition 3.5. The series of polynomials $\{ev \circ v(f(t; x)) \mid v \in W\} \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ represents the same class as $f(t; x) \in R_w$.

3.4. Schubert to Borel presentation.

Problem 3.6. Find a double polynomial $S_w \in H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ which represents the Schubert class X_w .

The polynomial representative S_w is often referred to as the *double (equivariant) Schubert polynomial* (see, for example, [12, 13, 23, 25]). A uniform formula for any Lie type is given by the author:

Theorem 3.7 ([18]). For $w \in W$, define the set of k -factor decompositions $P_k(w)$ recursively for $1 \leq k \leq l(w)$ by

$$\begin{aligned} P_k(e) &= \emptyset \\ P_k(w) &= \bigcup_{s_i} \left(\{(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{k-1}, w_k s_i) \mid (w_1, \dots, w_k) \in P_k(ws_i)\} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cup \{(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{k-1}, s_i) \mid (w_1, \dots, w_{k-1}) \in P_{k-1}(ws_i)\} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the union runs over all simple reflections s_i such that $l(ws_i) = l(w) - 1$.

Then, $\mathcal{S}_e(t; x) = 1$ and

$$\mathcal{S}_w(t; x) = \sum_{i=1}^{l(w)} \sum_{(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_i) \in P_i(w)} (-1)^i \sigma_{w_1}(t) \sigma_{w_2}(t) \cdots \sigma_{w_{i-1}}(t) (\sigma_{w_i}(t) - \sigma_{w_i}(x)),$$

where $\sigma_w \in H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ is any polynomial representative of the ordinary Schubert class in the ordinary cohomology. For example, by [2] σ_w is given recursively by

$$\sigma_{w_0} = \frac{1}{|W|} \prod_{\beta \in \Phi^+} (-\beta), \quad \sigma_w = \Delta_{w^{-1}w_0} \sigma_{w_0},$$

where Φ^+ is the set of the positive roots.

3.5. Schubert to GKM presentation.

Problem 3.8. Find a series of polynomials $\{h_v \mid v \in W\} \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation which represents the Schubert class X_w .

The answer is given by the famous Billey's formula:

Theorem 3.9 ([3]). Let $v = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{l(v)}}$ be a reduced word. Define the set of subwords $Q_v(w)$ which multiply to w :

$$Q_v(w) := \{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_{l(w)}) \mid s_{i_{j_1}} \cdots s_{i_{j_{l(w)}}} = w\}.$$

The localization image of the Schubert class is determined to be

$$h_v = i_v^*(X_w) = \sum_{Q_v(w)} \beta_{j_1} \cdots \beta_{j_{l(w)}}$$

where $\beta_{j_k} = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{j_k-1}} \alpha_{j_k}$.

3.6. GKM to Schubert presentation.

Problem 3.10. Given a series of polynomials $h = \{h_v \mid v \in W\} \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation. Determine the coefficients $d_w \in H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ in the linear sum $\sum_{w \in W} d_w X_w$ which represents the same class as h .

First, by Theorem 3.9, we have

$$i_e^*(X_w) = \begin{cases} 1 & (w = e) \\ 0 & (w \neq e) \end{cases}.$$

Combining this with Theorem 3.2, we have

$$(3.1) \quad d_w = i_e^* \left(\Delta_w \left(\sum_{v \in W} d_v X_v \right) \right) = (\Delta_w(h))_e,$$

and we obtain

Proposition 3.11. A series of polynomials $h \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ represents the class

$$\sum_{w \in W} (\Delta_w(h))_e X_w.$$

3.7. Borel to Schubert presentation.

Problem 3.12. *Given a double polynomial $f(t; x) \in R_W$ in the Borel presentation. Determine the coefficients $d_w \in H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ in the linear sum $\sum_{w \in W} d_w X_w$ which represents the same class as $f(t; x)$.*

We can use Equation (3.1) again to obtain

Proposition 3.13. *A double polynomial $f(t; x) \in R_W$ represents the class*

$$\sum_{w \in W} \text{ev}(\Delta_w(f)) X_w.$$

Computationally, the following properties are very useful:

Lemma 3.14. (1) Δ_w is $\mathbb{Q}[t_1, \dots, t_n]$ -linear.

(2) $\Delta_i(f \cdot g) = \Delta_i(f)g + s_i(f)\Delta_i(g)$.

(3) For a fundamental weight ω_j ,

$$s_i(\omega_j) = \begin{cases} \omega_i - \alpha_i & (i = j) \\ \omega_j & (i \neq j) \end{cases},$$

and hence,

$$\Delta_i(g(t; x)\omega_i(x)^m) = g(t; x) \sum_{k=1}^m (\omega_i(x) - \alpha_i(x))^{k-1} \omega_i(x)^{m-k},$$

where $g(t; x)$ is a polynomial on t_j ($1 \leq j \leq n$) and $\omega_j(x)$ ($1 \leq j \leq n, j \neq i$).

The proof is straightforward by definition. The last formula is quite efficient for computing the divided difference operators on the Borel presentation.

3.8. GKM to Borel presentation.

Problem 3.15. *Given a series of polynomials $h = \{h_v \mid v \in W\} \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation. Find a double polynomial $f(t; x) \in R_W$ which represents the same class as h .*

By Proposition 3.5, this is equivalent to the following interpolation problem: Find a double polynomial $f(t; x)$ which satisfies

$$\text{ev}(v \circ f(t; x)) = h_v.$$

Of course, this is solved by first converting h to a linear sum of Schubert classes by Proposition 3.11, and then use Theorem 3.7 to convert the result to the Borel presentation. However, there is no direct, more efficient method known. In fact, many researches to find double Schubert polynomials have been done by solving this problem in a particular case of X_{w_0} : By Theorem 3.9, $i_v^*(X_{w_0})$ vanishes unless $v = w_0$ and $i_{w_0}^*(X_{w_0})$ is the product of all positive roots. Even this seemingly easy case, it turned out to be very difficult in general. Once a polynomial representative S_{w_0} for X_{w_0} is found, S_w for $w \neq w_0$ can be defined inductively by Theorem 3.2 to be $S_w := \Delta_{w^{-1}w_0} S_{w_0}$.

4. DEMONSTRATION OF THE ALGORITHM

We give concrete examples for the algorithm introduced in the previous section. We take $G/T = SU(3)/T$ as our example. We fix the notation as follows:

- The Weyl group W is the symmetric group on 3-letters and generated by the simple reflections (transpositions) s_1 and s_2 .
- $W = \{e, s_1, s_2, s_1 s_2, s_2 s_1, s_1 s_2 s_1\}$ and $w_0 = s_1 s_2 s_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2$.
- With the one-line notation for the symmetric group

$$s_1 = (213), s_2 = (132), s_1 s_2 = (231), s_2 s_1 = (312), s_1 s_2 s_1 = (321).$$

- The dual Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}^* of G is the real two dimensional vector space

$$\mathfrak{g}^* = \{(z_1, z_2, z_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0\}.$$

- W acts on \mathfrak{g}^* by the standard representation:

$$s_1(z_1) = z_2, s_1(z_2) = z_1, s_1(z_3) = z_3, s_2(z_1) = z_1, s_2(z_2) = z_3, s_2(z_3) = z_2.$$

- The set of positive roots is

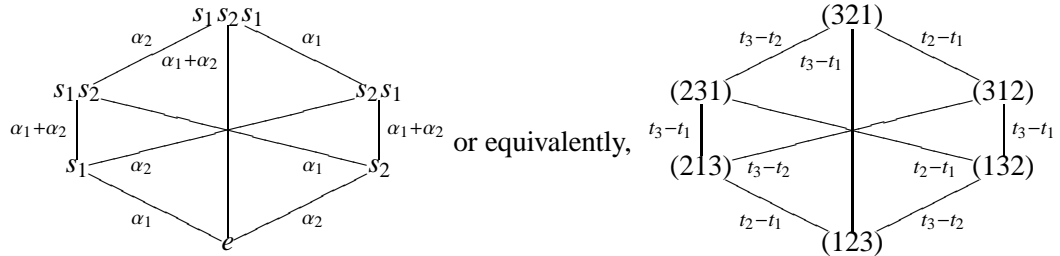
$$\Phi^+ = \{z_j - z_i \mid j > i\},$$

and the simple roots are $\alpha_1 = z_2 - z_1, \alpha_2 = z_3 - z_2$.

- $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \simeq \frac{\mathbb{Q}[z_1, z_2, z_3]}{(z_1 + z_2 + z_3)} \simeq \mathbb{Q}[\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$ and $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})^W \simeq \mathbb{Q}[e_2, e_3]$,
where $e_2 = z_1 z_2 + z_2 z_3 + z_3 z_1$ and $e_3 = z_1 z_2 z_3$.
- The Borel presentation of $H_T^*(SU(3)/T; \mathbb{Q})$ is given by

$$R_W = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, t_3, x_1, x_2, x_3]}{(t_1 + t_2 + t_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3, (t_1 t_2 + t_2 t_3 + t_3 t_1) - (x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 + x_3 x_1), t_1 t_2 t_3 - x_1 x_2 x_3)}$$

- The GKM-graph is



Let $f(t; x) = t_1 x_1 x_2 \in R_W$. By Proposition 3.5, the corresponding class $h = \{h_v \mid v \in W\}$ is determined by substituting

$$x_i \leftarrow t_{v(i)} \quad (1 \leq i \leq 3).$$

Therefore, we have

$$(4.1) \quad h = \begin{array}{c} t_1 t_2 t_3 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ t_1 t_2 t_3 \quad t_1^2 t_3 \\ | \quad \quad | \\ t_1^2 t_2 \quad t_1^2 t_3 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ t_1^2 t_2 \end{array}.$$

As we mentioned earlier in Problem 3.15, there is no direct algorithm known to convert in the opposite direction.

Next, let us compute $\Delta_{s_1 s_2}(h) = \Delta_1 \circ \Delta_2(h)$. By Theorem 3.2,

$$\Delta_2(h)_v = \frac{h_v - h_{vs_2}}{-v(\alpha_2)}$$

so

$$\Delta_2(h) = \begin{array}{c} t_1 t_3 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ t_1 t_2 \quad t_1 t_3 \\ | \quad \quad | \\ t_1 t_2 \quad t_1^2 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ t_1^2 \end{array}, \quad \Delta_1 \circ \Delta_2(h) = \begin{array}{c} t_1 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ t_1 \quad t_1 \\ | \quad \quad | \\ t_1 \quad t_1 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ t_1 \end{array}.$$

Similarly, we can compute $\Delta_1(h) = 0$ and by Proposition 3.11

$$\sum_{w \in W} \Delta_w(h)_e X_w = t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 X_{s_2} + t_1 X_{s_1 s_2}$$

corresponds to the class $h \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$. We, of course, obtain the same presentation by applying Proposition 3.13 directly to $f(t; x)$; it is easy to compute

$$\Delta_1(f) = 0, \Delta_2(f) = t_1 x_2, \Delta_{s_1 s_2}(f) = t_1.$$

Now, we apply Theorem 3.7 to find a double polynomial representative for

$$t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 X_{s_2} + t_1 X_{s_1 s_2}.$$

We use the ordinary Schubert polynomial [25] for σ_w :

$$\sigma_{s_1 s_2 s_1}(z) = z_1^2 z_2, \sigma_{s_1 s_2}(z) = z_1 z_2, \sigma_{s_2 s_1}(z) = z_1^2, \sigma_{s_1} = z_1, \sigma_{s_2} = z_1 + z_2, \sigma_1(z) = 1.$$

The set $P_k(w_0)$ can be computed as follows:

$$P_1(w_0) = w_0, P_2(w_0) = \{(s_1 s_2, s_1), (s_1, s_2 s_1), (s_2 s_1, s_2), (s_2, s_1 s_2)\}, P_3(w_0) = \{(s_1, s_2, s_1), (s_2, s_1, s_2)\}.$$

Then, for example,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{S}_{w_0}(t; x) &= \sum_{i=1}^{l(w)} \sum_{(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_i) \in P_i(w_0)} (-1)^i \sigma_{w_1}(t) \sigma_{w_2}(t) \cdots \sigma_{w_{i-1}}(t) (\sigma_{w_i}(t) - \sigma_{w_i}(x)) \\
&= -(\sigma_{w_0}(t) - \sigma_{w_0}(x)) + \sigma_{s_1 s_2}(t) (\sigma_{s_1}(t) - \sigma_{s_1}(x)) + \sigma_{s_1}(t) (\sigma_{s_2 s_1}(t) - \sigma_{s_2 s_1}(x)) \\
&\quad + \sigma_{s_2 s_1}(t) (\sigma_{s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_2}(x)) + \sigma_{s_2}(t) (\sigma_{s_1 s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_1 s_2}(x)) \\
&\quad - \sigma_{s_1}(t) \sigma_{s_2}(t) (\sigma_{s_1}(t) - \sigma_{s_1}(x)) - \sigma_{s_2}(t) \sigma_{s_1}(t) (\sigma_{s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_2}(x)) \\
&= (x_1 - t_1)(x_1 - t_2)(x_2 - t_1)
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we compute

$$\mathcal{S}_{s_2}(t; x) = x_1 + x_2 - t_1 - t_2, \mathcal{S}_{s_1 s_2}(t; x) = (x_1 - t_1)(x_2 - t_1)$$

and

$$t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 \mathcal{S}_{s_2} + t_1 \mathcal{S}_{s_1 s_2} = t_1 x_1 x_2 = f(t; x).$$

In general, the resulting polynomial may differ from $f(t; x)$; they are congruent modulo the ideal.

Remark 4.1. For type A case, Theorem 3.7 recovers the double Schubert polynomial in [25] from the ordinary Schubert polynomial as polynomials (not only modulo the ideal).

Next, we apply Theorem 3.9 to find the representative $h \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ for $t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 X_{s_2} + t_1 X_{s_1 s_2}$. For example, the localization of X_{s_2} at $s_2 s_1 s_2$ is computed as follows:

$$\mathcal{Q}_{s_2 s_1 s_2}(s_2) = \{(1), (3)\}.$$

and

$$i_{s_2 s_1 s_2}^*(X_{s_2}) = \alpha_2 + s_2 s_1(\alpha_2) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = t_3 - t_1.$$

Similarly,

$$i_{s_2 s_1 s_2}^*(X_{s_1 s_2}) = s_2(\alpha_1) s_2 s_1(\alpha_2) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \alpha_1 = (t_3 - t_1)(t_2 - t_1).$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
i^*(t_1^2 t_2) &= \begin{array}{c} t_1 t_2 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ t_1 t_2 \quad t_1 t_2 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ t_1 t_2 \end{array}, \quad i^*(X_{s_2}) = \begin{array}{c} t_3 - t_1 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ t_3 - t_1 \quad t_3 - t_2 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 0 \end{array}, \\
i^*(X_{s_1 s_2}) &= \begin{array}{c} (t_2 - t_1)(t_3 - t_1) \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ (t_2 - t_1)(t_3 - t_1) \quad 0 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 0 \end{array}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have

$$i^*(t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 X_{s_2} + t_1 X_{s_1 s_2}) =$$

which coincides with Equation (4.1).

5. STRUCTURE CONSTANTS

As we mentioned in Introduction, we can compute the equivariant structure constants through the conversion among three presentations. Theoretically, to compute the structure constants in

$$X_u X_v = \sum_{w \in W} c_{uv}^w X_w,$$

we can first convert the left hand side to either the GKM or the Borel presentation to compute the product, and then, convert the result back to a linear sum of Schubert classes. However, this scheme is not practical, for example, for $G = E_8$ and $\dim(E_8/T) = 2l(w_0) = 240$.

Here, we describe how we can actually compute the structure constants at least when $l(u) + l(v)$ is not large.

5.1. Using the GKM presentation. This method is introduced in [3]. By Theorem 3.9, we have the following upper triangularity:

$$i_p^*(X_w) = 0 \text{ unless } p \geq w.$$

Hence, to compute c_{uv}^w , we have only to compute

$$i_p^*(X_u), i_p^*(X_v), i_p^*(X_q), i_w^*(X_u), i_w^*(X_v), i_w^*(X_w),$$

for those $p, q \in W$ that $p, q < w$. Then, we can determine c_{uv}^q inductively on q and

$$c_{uv}^w = i_w^*(X_u) i_w^*(X_v) - \sum_{q < w} c_{uv}^q i_w^*(X_q).$$

We give another method which is much faster in many cases.

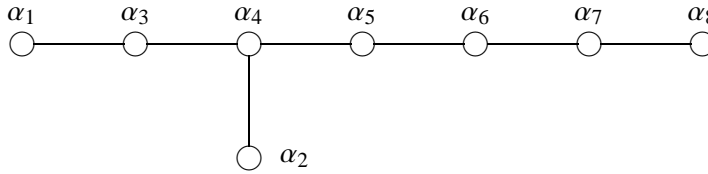
5.2. Using the Borel presentation. Since Proposition 3.13 is efficiently computed, the bottle-neck is Theorem 3.7. To find $S_w(t; x)$, we only need σ_v for $v \leq w$. However, if we use [2] described in Theorem 3.7, we have to compute σ_v for all $v \in W$ from the top class σ_{w_0} . We give an alternative way to

avoid this. The idea is very simple; the monomials in $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ generate $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \simeq \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{\mathbb{Q}^+[x_1, \dots, x_n]^W}$. Therefore, by solving the following linear system

$$\left\{ x_J = \sum_{l(v)=k} \Delta_v(x_J) \sigma_v \mid x_J \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \text{ is a monomial of degree } 2k \right\}$$

we obtain polynomial representatives σ_v for all $v \in W$ such that $l(v) = k$. Once σ_w is found with this method, we can use $\sigma_v = \Delta_{v^{-1}w} \sigma_w$ for $v \leq w$ and apply Theorem 3.7 to obtain $\mathcal{S}_w(t; x)$.

Example 5.1. Let $G = E_8$ the exceptional Lie group of rank 8 with the Dynkin diagram:



We determine the product $X_{s_4 s_2}^2 \in H_T^*(E_8/T; \mathbb{Q})$. First, compute polynomial representatives σ_v in the ordinary cohomology for the subwords of $s_4 s_2$, that is, $v = s_4 s_2, s_4$ and s_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{s_2} &= -5\alpha_1(z) - 8\alpha_2 - 10\alpha_3 - 15\alpha_4 - 12\alpha_5 - 9\alpha_6 - 6\alpha_7 - 3\alpha_8 \\ \sigma_{s_4} &= -10\alpha_1 - 15\alpha_2 - 20\alpha_3 - 30\alpha_4 - 24\alpha_5 - 18\alpha_6 - 12\alpha_7 - 6\alpha_8 \\ \sigma_{s_4 s_2} &= \sigma_{s_2}^2 \end{aligned}$$

We can compute $\mathcal{S}_{s_4 s_2}(t; x)$ by Theorem 3.7

$$\mathcal{S}_{s_4 s_2}(t; x) = -(\sigma_{s_4 s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_4 s_2}(x)) + \sigma_{s_4}(t)(\sigma_{s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_2}(x))$$

and we have

$$\begin{aligned} X_{s_4 s_2}^2 &= \sum_{v \leq s_4 s_2} \Delta_v(\mathcal{S}_{s_4 s_2}^2)(t; t) X_v = (\alpha_2 \alpha_4 + \alpha_4^2) X_{s_4 s_2} + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4) X_{s_3 s_4 s_2} \\ &\quad + (\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_4 + \alpha_5) X_{s_5 s_4 s_2} + X_{s_1 s_3 s_4 s_2} + 2X_{s_3 s_5 s_4 s_2} + X_{s_6 s_5 s_4 s_2}. \end{aligned}$$

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